

COPY

LOUISIANA WILD LIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

P R O C E E D I N G S

BOARD MEETING

Tuesday, April 25, 1972

10:00 o'clock a.m.

JERRY G. JONES, Chairman

Wild Life and Fisheries  
Building  
400 Royal Street  
New Orleans, Louisiana



Helen R. Dietrich, Inc.  
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P R O C E E D I N G S

. . . The Board Meeting of the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission convened at 10:00 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, April 25, 1972, at the Wild Life and Fisheries Building, 400 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, Jerry G. Jones, Chairman, presiding. . . .

PRESENT:

J. G. JONES, Chairman

H. C. WRIGHT, Vice-Chairman

C. M. HOFFPAUER, Director

L. J. AUTIN

D. G. BERRY

J. THOMPSON

J. L. WINFREY

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A G E N D A

1. Approval of the minutes of the meeting on February 22, 1972. (4)

LYLE S. ST. AMANT:

2. Request for permit by Roy Cook and Sons to dredge for sand and fill material in Red River at Bossier City, Louisiana. (5)



3. Resolution by the Commission requesting the Louisiana Senators to support Senate Bill No. 3507 which deals with coastal zone management. (6)

4. Setting of the 1972 spring shrimp season. (9)

RICHARD K. YANCEY:

5. Bossier Parish land acquisition - Ardis and Tooke tracts. (63)

6. Atchafalaya Basin game management area leasing. (90)

7. Waterfowl hunting regulations. (94)

GEORGE STRINGER:

8. Propose settlement with bonding company in suit of Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission versus Donald Winters. (103)

ALLAN ENSMINGER:

9. Consider Mobil Oil Company request for permit to do geophysical work on Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge. (108)

JERRY G. JONES:

10. Appoint Pollution Committee. (110)
11. Appoint Forest Wildlife Committee. (110)

OTHER BUSINESS.



THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will come to order. The record should reflect that all members are here except Mr. Walker. Mr. Hoffpauer, would you call the roll?

(Roll call by Mr. Hoffpauer)

The first item of business is the approval of the minutes of the meeting of February 22, 1972. You were mailed a copy of the minutes. What is your pleasure?

MR. THOMPSON: I so move.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Thompson. Is there a second?

MR. BERRY: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Berry. Is there any discussion? Any objection?

(No response)

Hearing none, so ordered.

Item No. 2, Dr. St. Amant.

DR. LYLE S. ST. AMANT: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission, I certainly appreciate the opportunity to be on the agenda first today, since I do have to get out of here and catch a plane for Washington. I will try to get through



my portion of it with dispatch and in short order and then perhaps we can make the necessary decision.

The first item is a request by Roy Cook and Sons of Shreveport, Louisiana, for a permit to dredge for sand and fill material in the Red River near Bossier City. We have examined this request. It is a standard dredging operation. It will be carried out with a drag line. I have submitted it to the other divisions for their comment. I have not received all the comments but after talking with Mr. Lefleur, we have agreed that by including in it a restrictive clause that there would be no downstream pollution from this operation, that we would recommend that the permit be granted.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the recommendation. What is your pleasure?

MR. WINFREE: Did I understand you to say that Mr. Lefleur had concurred with you, Dr. St. Amant?

DR. ST. AMANT: That's right.

MR. WINFREE: I so move, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Winfree. Is there a second?



MR. WRIGHT: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Wright.  
Is there any further discussion? Is there any  
objection?

(No response)

Hearing none, so ordered.

(Text of the resolution  
is here made a part of  
the record.)

BE IT RESOLVED that the  
Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries  
Commission does hereby grant permission  
to ROY COOK & SONS, INC., to take and  
remove fill sand from the Red River  
near Bossier City, Louisiana.

DR. ST. AMANT: This next item deals with  
a resolution, or we hope a resolution, from the  
Commission endorsing Senate Bill No. 3507, dealing  
with coastal zone management now pending in Con-  
gress. As you probably know, there has been a  
number of bills introduced in Congress dealing with  
the coastal zone and its management. Some of these  
bills are quite restrictive insofar as the states



are concerned. Others give the states considerably more latitude in managing their own affairs.

As a member of the Coastal States Commission and representing the State of Louisiana, I have been active with Dr. Hargis and others in trying to get a bill out of committee which would be more favorable to the states. I was notified by telegram yesterday that Senate Bill 3507 was unanimously reported out of committee and would be on the floor of the Senate today for consideration. We believe that it would be to the advantage of the State of Louisiana to support this legislation, and I am asking the Commission if they would endorse the bill by a simple resolution or an act directing that we send a telegram to the Senators, asking them to support the bill.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the recommendation. What is your pleasure?

MR. BERRY: I so move.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Berry. Is there a second?

MR. WRIGHT: I second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Wright.



Is there any further discussion? Any objection?  
Hearing none, so ordered.

(Text of the resolution  
is here made a part of  
the record.)

WHEREAS, the coastal zone of the  
United States represents one of the most  
important ecological areas, and

WHEREAS, that portion of the  
coastal zone lying in Louisiana is unus-  
ually unique, having exceptionally high  
production of renewable resources, such as  
marine fishes, and depletable resources,  
such as minerals, and

WHEREAS, multiple use of such areas  
is developing into serious administrative  
problems, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that  
passage of Senate Bill 3507 would be of a  
considerable degree of aid in managing  
coastal areas throughout the United States  
and it is suggested that the Louisiana Con-  
gressional Delegation support this Bill in  
its passage through Congress.





DR. ST. AMANT: The next item, of course, has to do with the setting of the 1972 spring shrimp season. Gentlemen, Friday of this week we had a meeting at the Hilton Hotel. A great many of the shrimp industry were there, and we presented the facts and data in considerable detail.

Three members of the Commission were there to hear the presentation and at that time I indicated to the industry and to the fishermen what the data was and what we could probably expect if we selected certain dates. I will rapidly present that data to you now and then perhaps we can determine what we might want to do.

MR. WINFREE: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. WINFREE: Dr. St. Amant, do you have any little forms that we may have or do you have a map or --

DR. ST. AMANT: We have the slides. We are going to show them to you right now.

MR. WINFREE: You don't have anything on paper, though?



DR. ST. AMANT: On paper that I can hand you? The only thing I can show you is what I have in my pocket on production in the late years. I showed you that yesterday.

MR. WINFREE: May I have that before me, please, sir?

DR. ST. AMANT: Yes.

MR. WINFREE: Thank you.

DR. ST. AMANT: If we can have the lights now, I think we can see this.

Members of the Commission and ladies and gentlemen, as usual, the field personnel and staff in the seafoods section has done an outstanding job of gathering data and we continue year after year to be able to compile this data and compare it to previous years, and from this we feel that we can give you a fairly accurate picture of what you might expect with respect to the shrimp season.

Now this first slide simply shows two things that most of you probably know as well as I do. The one on the right represents the water temperature during the spring of this year. You will notice that the top line, representing 1972,



is considerably higher than in previous years. This only reflects the fact that we did have a mild winter and an early spring.

MR. WINFREE: Dr. St. Amant, question.

DR. ST. AMANT: Yes, sir.

MR. WINFREE: Would you translate the Centigrade into Fahrenheit, please, sir?

DR. ST. AMANT: The 20 degree Centigrade line is 68 degrees Fahrenheit, and what we are talking about is roughly 68 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit. If you move directly across from the number 20, you will see that it occurred in mid-March, approximately, which is considerably earlier than it did in previous years.

The dotted line, which was relatively a real cold, represents our poorest production years, 1962 and '64. The solid black line represents last year and some rather good production years in '68, '69, '70 and '71. You will notice that in the high production years, the water temperature was higher than it was in the low production years and this year we even have higher temperatures.

On the other hand, when we look at the



salinities, in the left hand side of the picture, we notice that during the high production years, the solid black line, the salinity was higher than it is this year. The present salinity in 1972 is average. It is between our best years and above our worst years, which occurred in 1962 and '64.

Generally speaking, what this means is that we have a considerable acreage of nursery ground available for the shrimp to grow in but not quite as much acreage as we had last year. It should not, at this point in time, affect production to any great extent.

This slide shows something that I am sure will be discussed here today before it is over with. At the left side of the slide, you see for the years 1962 through 1967. This represents the period when we opened the shrimp season on May 15 or earlier. You will notice that the in-shore catch during this period, represented by the black column, is generally less than the period from '67 through '71, which represents the period that was opened after May 15 and the dates are noted below.

We opened '68 on May 20, '69 on May 25,



'70 on May 18 and last year on May 17. The net dollar value of the catch is shown in the solid line going across, and you can see here again that, regardless of when we opened the thing, we made more money and we caught more shrimp by opening at a later date. Considerably more money last year than at any previous time.

Now we get into some of the data for 1972. This represents the amount of larval shrimp moving in that we have a record of since 1962. It is over a ten-year period, and you will notice that in 1972 the columns do not look too high but they are better than they were in '71. If you will remember, '71 was the best production year we have had, so actually the amount of these post-larvae moving into the system are not necessarily reflected in the catch. What controls the catch is the environmental parameters. That is the temperature and salt condition rather than the movement of the shrimp themselves.

Actually, if you look at the color line, you will see for 1972 it is considerably higher than it was for most of the previous years during



April. The interesting thing here is that the post-larvae are continuing to move into the system. Even in late April you will notice the line is increasing, so there is a good possibility that shrimp will be added to the catch throughout late April and early May, which may make you catch a quantity of shrimp much later than usual and you may have smaller sized shrimp in the catch than you might expect, since you --

MR. WINFREE: Question, Mr. Chairman.

DR. ST. AMANT: Yes, sir.

MR. WINFREE: Dr. St. Amant, could you attribute perhaps this to the fact that we had a mild winter and perhaps we had some residue of shrimp left over to start this breeding?

DR. ST. AMANT: Well, you might and you might not. If you look at the line for 1964, you will notice that there is a tremendous peak in February. It is even greater than anything we have in April. Now what happened there was a mild winter, a high production, and then later a cold spring that killed all these shrimp. The advantage, as I see it here, is that the shrimp are



moving in at a time after the water temperature is above 70 degrees and safely into the summer condition, and therefore we can probably expect the bulk of these shrimp to survive and be harvested.

Now these lines are not very clear, but if you notice, it represents all the areas from Mississippi to Texas. Area No. 1, of course, is over on the Mississippi line. Area No. 7 would be the Cameron section. The important thing is to note that Areas 3, 4 and 5 are approximately the same growth rate. 3 and 4 are your major shrimp areas. This is the Barataria Bay complex, as far over as the mouth of the river. Area 4 runs from Bayou Lafourche to Lake Pelto, Area 5 from Lake Pelto to the Atchafalaya Bay system of Four League Bay. As usual, Areas 1, 2 and 7 are later than the central segment of the state. The shrimp in the Cameron area are running a couple or three weeks late. The shrimp on the east side of the river are also running late, as is to be expected.

This shows the growth rates in Barataria Bay alone, and it shows again that the 1972 rate is somewhat above what it was in previous years.



This is significant in that we do have warm weather and I would suspect that the size of the shrimp are larger than they were last year at this time and probably the shrimp will be larger when the season is opened than they were last year.

This has to do with the catch rate. Now this is the real important thing. This tells you how many shrimp you are going to get when you go out there. Here again we find that Areas 3, 4 and 5 have the highest volume of shrimp caught per sample. Areas 7 and 2 are somewhat lower but it is important to notice that Area 2, which is east of the river, is considerably higher than it was last year. This may mean something. It may mean we have a better supply of shrimp east of the river.

The catch rate in the Barataria Bay area is better looked at on an annual comparative basis. You will notice that the short dotted line for 1972 falls between last year, 1971, which was a bumper year, and 1965, which was an average year. We feel that this line will continue to climb and there is no reason to believe that your production this year will be any lower than average and I





think you have a fair chance of having another excellent shrimp year.

The next series of slides is going to show where the argument usually develops. This slide was taken down in lower Terrebonne, particularly over in the Sister Lake-Four League Bay area. It represents the white shrimp that are occurring in this area. The black lines represent the length of these shrimp. You will notice they are up to 120 millimeters, which is five or six inches. They are quite large.

The dotted line on graph going across shows the catch of white shrimp per unit of effort which is running somewhere between 75 and 150 as compared to the catch in brown shrimp, which is running less than 25. Now this is significant. It is there every year. It is the thing that most people debate and want to catch these shrimp. The brown shrimp at the bottom, however, do not represent the present crop. This is an over-wintering brown that came in and stayed over in the warm weather. The present crop are too small to be caught in these trawls.



Now notice, this is just one area out of seven. If we look next at Area 7, which is Cameron, we find that the amount of white shrimp here, represented by the dotted line, is considerably down. We are catching less than 50 per drag. This is the second most productive area at the present time.

Now as we look at Area 3, Barataria Bay, there is practically no white shrimp in there at the present time that we are finding. The same thing is true of Area 4, which is the center section or I should say the eastern half of Terrebonne, and I think that this demonstrates what our problem is. While we do have one area of the state where there are significant amounts of white shrimp, it does not reflect anything like the total state distribution.

This map may help you, guide you in making a decision. If you will notice the two center sections, where the long, tall columns are, represent where 70 percent of the total shrimp poundage is caught, and this is proved by a 13-year statistical average as well as the 1971 catch.



That is between, I would say, Lake Pelto or Grand Caillou Bayou on the west and the Mississippi River delta on the east that we catch about 70 percent of our total poundage of shrimp. The remaining sections average out about 5 to 7 percent, with the east side of the river showing even more of a percentage of catch than some of the western sections.

In the past and again this year, my recommendations, of course, will be aimed at taking care of the bulk of that shrimp crop and not necessarily any specific area. The reason that these shrimp are probably distributed this way is shown on this map. The lines drawn across the bottom part of the state represent where the salt water is. Above that line the water is generally too fresh for good shrimp production and below it is where you can expect the best nursery areas. If you will notice, the greatest acreage of this highly saline water lies between eastern Terrebonne Parish and the mouth of the river as well as some section over there in Calcasieu Lake.

Now this represents the projection on



the percentage of the shrimp that you can expect in the catch on any given date during May. The only dates that really can be considered here are the last two dates, where you can expect over 50 percent of your catch to be marketable. The data that we have developed indicate that no matter what time you set this season that you still will catch all these shrimp. You may catch them faster. You may catch them at a greater rate per day. We feel that the best interest of the industry would be served if the Commission could set the date at the latest possible time consistent with all of the facts that we have given them.

Now, in this case, this would probably mean May 22. The difference between 15 and 22 can, of course, be debated. Gentlemen, that is the presentation.

MR. WINFREE: Before you leave that last slide there, I want to ask one question, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Go ahead.

MR. WINFREE: Dr. St. Amant, this projection from May 15 to May 22, you show a 21 percent



increase in size in one week's period. Now is that based on projection, of course, of the warmer weather and the growth at 74 degrees temperature?

DR. ST. AMANT: This is based on the growth rate of the shrimp and the fact that, as they get bigger, the weight increases faster than the length. When you weigh shrimp, where the weighed shrimp are doing on a count 100 to the pound and so forth, it doesn't take long to increase the poundage once you get up to one of these levels.

MR. WINFREE: What I am saying, we are looking at 3 percent increase per day.

DR. ST. AMANT: Yes. About 2 to 3 percent increase in weight per day.

FROM THE FLOOR: In 1971 when the season was opened on the 17th, what percentage -- I mean it didn't run 54 percent.

DR. ST. AMANT: No, it ran about 34 percent, if I remember. The point was last year we were running much earlier than this and we couldn't offer any better figure than that. I offered a later figure than, I think, it was 34 percent, but it was compromised at an earlier date.



THE CHAIRMAN: There are a number of people here, I am sure, that want to be heard, and so let's lay down some ground rules which will be fair to everybody. I will ask you to come to the microphone and state your name. If you represent a particular group of people, so state that. We can stay here all day, as long as you want to. We don't want to limit you but we do ask that you not be repetitious and that you get your remarks over as quick as you can, for the convenience of everyone. We want to give everybody the opportunity to be heard. At this time let me see a show of hands how many people would like to be heard, so we will get some idea.

(Show of hands)

O.K. If possible, let's just have one person, if you represent a particular association or group, to speak for the group. That will be fair, I think. Who would like to be heard first.

MR. WINFREE: Mr. Chairman, may I suggest, before you proceed, that the Board, if they have any questions of Dr. St. Amant, ask them before you proceed with the public hearing.



THE CHAIRMAN: Does anyone have any questions of Dr. St. Amant?

MR. WINFREE: I was talking about the Board.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, that's what I am talking about.

MR. THOMPSON: I would like an interpretation of Dr. St. Amant's presentation. I think I have it but I would like it to be confirmed by Dr. St. Amant. What I analyze from your charts is that the later date that the shrimp season is set, the more dollars these people out here in the audience will make off this year's shrimp catch. Is that correct, Doctor? Anticipated.

DR. ST. AMANT: The last analysis of the last five or ten years indicates that the later the season was set, the more shrimp we caught per day and the more dollars were made and the more pounds were made. I think that is the figures that Mr. Winfree has. These were worked up from the statistics of the federal people and they were honestly worked up to try to determine whether our position was reliable or whether the shrimp people



who claim that they need an earlier date had a better idea of what was going on.

Now I realize, and I say this time and time again, that there are going to be certain segments in certain sections and areas where, if the shrimp were allowed to be caught and if a selected group of people caught them, that no doubt they themselves would have an economic advantage, but it would not represent the total economic position of the catch as far as the state was concerned. You understand what I am saying?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes. In other words, you are saying some areas, say, today could catch big --

DR. ST. AMANT: That's right. Some could go out there today and I am sure if they worked at it pretty hard, they would make a pretty nice catch before night and it would be worth a lot of money, but this is not the total industry, it is not the total crop, and we have to do our recommendations on averages. I don't know any other way to do it.

MR. THOMPSON: Doctor, please confirm for me once again what I am trying to interpret, that for the major portion of the shrimpers, where





the economic benefits will be the greatest if the season is set on, I believe it was, the 22nd. Is that correct?

DR. ST. AMANT: That's what the data indicates.

MR. THOMPSON: In other words, Louisiana will make more money off shrimp if you set it on the 22nd than if you would on any date prior to that.

DR. ST. AMANT: That is correct.

MR. THOMPSON: Particularly because of the 21 percent growth in the one week that you had from the 50-some percent to the 70-some percent.

DR. ST. AMANT: That is right.

MR. THOMPSON: Thank you, Doctor.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions from members of the Board?

(No response)

Thank you, Doctor. Who would like to be heard first?

MR. WINFREE: I would like to be heard first, if you have no objection, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: No, we've got all day, Jim.



MR. WINFREE: Well, unfortunately, I don't. I want to make one observation, and this is not in the form of an apology to the, as I understand it, about 64 or 65 organizations in this shrimp industry. Last year I believe I made the motion to open the season on the 17th of May. Subsequently, it was opened on that date and the records reflect that it was the highest catch in the history of the State of Louisiana, based on what I have before me from Dr. St. Amant.

I had no axes to grind with the cannery people or the purchasers or whatever, and yet in the press I was severely criticized, along with Mr. Wright, as being a redneck farmer who knew nothing whatsoever about shrimp and me, being from Baton Rouge, and of course, we've got loads of shrimp in City Park Lake up there, you know, but the point is, gentlemen, I did what I thought was right, and this Board will always do what they think is right, and if I made anyone mad, I'm sorry. I got some very nasty letters from people and I am sure they didn't mean what they said because if they had, I would have answered them,



but I didn't answer them. That's all I have got to say, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

FROM THE FLOOR: I think you made a very wise move last year.

THE CHAIRMAN: Who would like to be heard first?

MR. VERNON CUBBAGE: I represent the Venice Fishermen's Co-op in Plaquemines Parish. First let me say that I think in the State of Louisiana we have more in-shore fishermen than we have off-shore fishermen, so when we talk about opening the season early or late, it would determine who would get the benefit of the majority of the shrimp. I think if the season is opened early that the in-shore fishermen or the majority of the fishermen would get the majority of those shrimp before they got out into the open Gulf.

Now our Association members recommend that the earliest possible date be the 8th but no later than the 15th. That is all, gentlemen.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

MR. CYRUS SEVIN: Coastal Parish Shrimpers



Association President. Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board, I would like to go according to Dr. St. Amant's data this year. Every year we have recommended a date over here and last year, as Mr. Winfree stated, the season opened on the 17th and we had recommended the 15th and we harvested one of the best years on record, according to the data Dr. St. Amant has.

We opened the season last year in 1971 on the 17th of May with a 16 percent of marketable shrimp available, according to their data. In 1970 we opened the season on the 18th with a 7 percent of shrimp that was marketable. In 1969 we opened the season on May 25 with 35 percent of the shrimp that was marketable. I think all these three years were good years.

Now this year in 1972 on May 8 we have 34 percent of our shrimp that is marketable and Dr. St. Amant recommends not earlier than the 15th but preferably the 22nd, as I understand. So if we harvested last year with 16 percent marketable, if we harvested so much of a good season, why is it that this year the season can't open on May 8 with



the 34 percent that is marketable.

I think that this data proves to me that what we have been saying all along is that we know what we are talking about. We are not talking just from data. We are talking from experience. I believe if we wait too long to open the season to where we have too much of a marketable shrimp available, it is not available to us any more. This is what we have been trying to put across for the last three years, that if you wait too long these shrimp leave, and we are not able to harvest them. That's why last year we harvested so much of a bumper crop, because as the shrimp came marketable, the fishermen caught them.

When these brown shrimp are small they are close to shore and our commercial fishermen can't even get to them, so this year our recommendation, Coastal Parish Shrimpers Association recommendation, recommends an opening date of May 8 and a closing date, June 30, because I believe this year we have a season not just with brown shrimp if we would open on May 8 and close on June 30, we would also have an August season



that we have been destroying every year by going into the month of July.

Thank you, gentlemen.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Who is next?

MR. MAURICE MORALES: Members of the Commission, I have a letter here from our Police July. He couldn't be present today because he had business to attend to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Who do you represent?

MR. MORALES: I represent the fishermen from St. Bernard Parish, the East Bank.

It says: (Reading)

"Dear Mr. Clark Hoffpauer,

"Director, Wild Life and Fisheries,

"Dear Sir: As representative of the

lower part of St. Bernard Parish

and on behalf of the seafood

industry, we want to go on record

as recommending the 22nd day of

May as the starting date for the

brown season.

"We must remember that opening the

season May 1 is not logical



because we only have a 60-day season and that would mean closing it July 1. Our brown season is always best at the latter part of July and that is when they are the largest and that means more money for our fishermen.

"Why destroy them for a cheap price when in a few weeks these shrimp will double and triple in price, which means a better economy?

"We also feel that the Commission should set a date for the browns for a certain Monday in May, as is done in August for the white shrimp season. The factory men, seafood dealers and shrimp fishermen could adjust themselves to the opening date.

"Thanking you for your consideration,  
we remain

"Walter Scott Molero,



"Roland J. Bergeron,

"Police Jury, Fifth Ward."

Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Who is next?

MR. WINFREE: Would you leave that letter with Mr. Hoffpauer, please?

MR. LEO KERNER: Elected Justice of the Peace, appointed Mayor of the new city of LaFitte, and State Chairman of the Fishermen and Trappers of Louisiana Farm Bureau.

First of all, let me say that I represent the small boat fishermen and the reason why I say that today is because I believe that is what this law applies to, the small boat fishermen.

Gentlemen, those boys have been stopped from trawling since December 20, 1971. When we open the season after May 15, those boys do not get 60 days of trawling. Those fishermen need 60 days to make a living. When the season opens on May 15 or May 22, shrimps could be running anywhere from 68 to 110 or smaller and three weeks later they will be running small again because the shrimps





come from the Gulf. That's where shrimp come from. There's not a shrimp that was ever born in the inside water and when they come inside two or three times during the summer season, the Brazilians are small. Now when it gets up around the end of May, I mean end of June, the Brazilian shrimp gets a little bit larger, but if the shrimps did not come in two or three times in the summer, just think of all the boats that you have in the waters, real close together, trawling; they would deplete the shrimp in no time, so the shrimps have to come from some place and they come in from the Gulf.

We recommend that the season be opened not later than May 15. I wasn't due to come here today but the reason why I am here is because the fishermen started calling my house yesterday when they heard that the season might open on May 22, and up until last night and starting in at six o'clock this morning, I want to tell you that the small fishermen that I know is about 95 to 98 percent that would like to see the season open May 15 or earlier. Thank you.

MR. NERVY COLLINS: I represent Quality



Seafoods. This morning I wasn't supposed to come but when I heard that the possible chance was to open for the 22nd, I had to come.

Gentlemen, last year, for an example, they always want the season to open late. May I ask this? The season is supposed to be earlier this year. They say two weeks. I'll tell you all the truth right now. From the first of April of this year, from what I have seen in the lakes, was better than the first of May last year. Now my recommendation would be for the 8th for myself and the fishermen, but I wouldn't take no later than the 15th.

If you all remember well last year, in Mississippi, oh, they had a lot of shrimp. They ran 40, 50 to the pound, but they wanted to open later. They opened later. Do you all remember what happened? They didn't catch nothing. All the boats had to come back.

Last year we had one of the best years. That's why I said, Mr. Winfree, you helped us last year and we had one of the best years. I want to congratulate you for that. We thank you for what



you have done last year.

MR. WINFREE: That's the only kind word I have gotten out of that.

(Laughter)

MR. COLLINS: I'll tell you the truth right now. You can catch big shrimp right now. Everybody would be satisfied for the 15th. You wouldn't hear nothing said, I don't believe, if it is no later than the 15th. I want the 8th myself, but no later than the 15th. And small shrimp, let me tell you all something about small shrimp. If you all don't have small shrimp at the beginning, you ain't going to get no big one at the end, either, because if you don't have no small shrimp coming in all the time, that is how you keep on having them. I feel sorry for everybody if you don't have small shrimp all the time. You find small shrimp all year round.

So I will leave it up to you. I myself would recommend the 8th but no later than the 15th. Thank you.

MR. WINFREE: May I ask you a question? You identified yourself as a buyer or packer. Do



you shrimp yourself or do you purchase shrimp?

MR. COLLINS: I own Quality Seafoods, me and the bank.

(Laughter)

I was out drawing equipment that I never used yet and I've got \$80,000.00 tied up in that which I never used yet.

MR. WINFREE: Primarily you are a purchaser. That's what I am driving at.

MR. COLLINS: Yes, sir. I sell to the factory. This is my business, the factory, but all my fishermen call me -- not all of them but most of them call me -- Eddie Martin Seafood and I am pretty sure Roy Martin Seafood is behind me, and they told me to come down, that they couldn't come down, today, but they say no later than the 15th.

Now I will tell you all another thing, too. As you go along in July and later in August, Brazil shrimp is harder to catch than when the season is there. The May season, the Brazil shrimp is for the May and June season, a little bit in July. You go in the Coast. That's when they start going out and get bigger, when you trawl them



at night and they are bigger, but right now, gentlemen, it is pretty nice shrimping in case you all don't know that. I know. I went.

(Laughter)

THE CHAIRMAN: I am not going to ask you how you know.

Give me your attention just a minute. Dr. St. Amant has got to get a plane and leave for Washington. He sure hates to bug out on all his friends here. He would like to visit with them, but does anyone have any questions for him? We are going to continue the meeting, but does anyone have any questions for Dr. St. Amant or know any reason why he should not go ahead and leave? Do you have a question for him?

FROM THE FLOOR: I would like to ask Dr. St. Amant a question. Dr. St. Amant, these large shrimp, is there any truth in that, that these large shrimp are in to lay their eggs? If we fish these shrimp, do we deplete the white shrimp?

DR. ST. AMANT: The larger white shrimp, some of them are gravid and do have eggs. Now the information that we have from the Fish and Wildlife



Service indicates that the bulk of the laying by white shrimp occurs outside the seven fathom line. There has been a lot of people contend that these large white shrimp lay right up next to the shore in the spring. We have not been able to establish this.

This is true, that any very large white shrimp that are caught now probably would be involved in laying and producing young shrimp if they got out without being caught.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you have a question for Dr. St. Amant?

FROM THE FLOOR: Yes, sir. These white shrimp that are inside right now, if they were not disturbed, would they leave by the 22nd or the 15th or would they stay here?

DR. ST. AMANT: My people have worked on it down in the Terrebonne area, and I believe I am correct on this -- is that right, Harry? -- project that they do stay there and that they do continue to grow and that they don't really start to move unless they are disturbed or unless we have some real cold weather. Now they will move out ahead of



cold weather. A good many of the large shrimp stayed in and the projection was that the growth would increase or continue, with these white shrimp.

This is a point that is very difficult to arrive at because once you start fishing your shrimp population, we can't do anything with data after that. They are too disturbed. We are working them too hard and there is no way for us to find out just what is happening to the population. As long as you leave it undisturbed, we can get some measurements and they do continue to grow. They will grow as long as they are in the system.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions for Dr. St. Amant? Any member of the Board have any reason for him to remain?

MR. WINFREE: I think he's a coward.

(Laughter)

DR. ST. AMANT: I've been here for ten years, Mr. Winfree. I ought to be able to bug out one time.

(Laughter)

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Doctor. Who else would like to be heard? Yes, sir.



MR. PAUL SELLE: I am a canner. I am connected with Southland Canning Company.

Mr. Thompson brought up a question and Dr. St. Amant answered it. From an economical point of view, the later the season opens the more benefit will be to the fisherman. I would like to bring out another point to Mr. Thompson and to the members of the Commission's attention. The fishermen are only one segment of this industry. It is not enough to bring in the small shrimp. The small shrimp have to be processed.

Today in our industry we have about 20-odd canning plants. Most of the canning plants are located in Louisiana. We have an eight week season, if the Commission fails to set an eight week season. During the eight weeks the 20-odd canning plants are able to process as little as a hundred thousand cases or as much as a hundred eighty thousand cases. There is a maximum limit. We have only so much machinery to process the shrimp that is brought to the cannery. We have 8,000 registered boats. We have 20 canning plants. The average canning plant employs from as little as





50 as high to 250 people. We are talking about fishermen. We shouldn't forget that we have canning plant employees. The earlier the season opens, the more chance we give to give a livelihood to approximately between three to five thousand families who work in the canning plants. If the season opens later we cannot make up for it.

I am sorry that the Doctor left. He could bear me out by statistics that every time we open the season on May 15, during the first week of the season, the canning plants process well over a hundred thousand cases of shrimp. Thank you.

MR. WINFREE: May I ask you a question, sir? I appreciate your point but are you suggesting a date?

MR. SELLE: Since everybody who spoke up was representing associations, I do not represent an association. I am an independent canner and I don't whether it is proper as an independent canner to offer an opinion.

MR. WINFREE: It certainly is.

MR. SELLE: I think it would be in the



best interest, from a canning point of view, if the season opened on May 15, as suggested by Dr. St. Amant as the earliest possible date.

MR. WINFREE: Thank you.

MR. SELLE: This is borne out by all the charts that we had the privilege to observe during the past 30 minutes. Thank you, gentlemen.

MR. JUNIOR THERIOT: This is the first meeting I have attended here and I represent the shrimpers from the Du Large, Grand Caillou and some from Montegut area, and from the canneries and from the petitions that we have passed, our shrimpers are in complete support of the Wild Life and Fisheries Commission and they would abide by the recommendations of Dr. St. Amant, but they would not like the season to open any earlier than May 15. Thank you.

MR. JAMES FARRELLY: I am President of Louisiana Shrimp Association. I happen not to be a fan of Mr. Winfree's for his opening the season early last year.

(Laughter)

I would just like to review at this



time last year with everyone. If I remember correctly, Dr. St. Amant's recommendation last year was actually June 3 but because by law we had a compromise to May 25 or May 24, since it was a Monday, and we compromised to May 24 because we were forced to compromise by law.

Then because we were at this disadvantage with the law, they went one step further and made another compromise and opened on the 17th of May, which we feel was incorrect and we have statistics that we think can back this up.

Here again, I thought this was mostly a group of fishermen but it seems we have a lot of biologists in the group today who seem to think that they know better than Dr. St. Amant. I don't know whether everybody is aware, but I think the federal government comes up with around \$275,000.00 every year and the state matches these funds for Dr. St. Amant and his people to do this research. They work very hard at it and they do an excellent job. I am sure that last year they had to be somewhat discouraged because their recommendation was the 25th after much research, and they were



compromised in this recommendation, to begin with, yet this year they seem to have done another excellent job and should be congratulated on it.

There are some people that brought out the fact that, as someone mentioned, that if they didn't catch the shrimp now, the shrimp would go out. Dr. St. Amant made his presentation this morning and said that no matter whether you open on the 8th, the 15th or the 22nd, you will still catch the maximum amount of shrimp. They will not go out.

Someone else said that they represent the small boats or the small shrimper. I think the Commission did a research last year and they have information that shows that the small shrimpers, the majority of them, definitely would like to see a later opening because they catch bigger shrimp and they get more money for their shrimp.

At this time I would like to give you some statistics which we have got that were compiled by the federal Bureau of National Marine Fisheries. The brown shrimp last year caught, the total poundage was 29,000,000 pounds. This



is a heads-off figure. Of this 29,000,000, 68 and over consisted of 18,000,000 pounds, which is 62 percent. 67-count and larger were 11,000,000, which was 38 percent.

The dollar value, gentlemen, of this 29,000,000 was \$17,000,000.00. Of this \$17,000,000.00 the 68 and over, which poundage-wise represented 62 percent of the catch, was \$5,000,000.00 and only represented 31 percent of the total dollar value. Of the 38 percent of the poundage, this in dollars represented \$12,000,000.00 or 69 percent of the dollars.

The 68 and over averaged out poundage-wise, cost per pound, 30 cents per pound, whereas the 67 and larger got a dollar value of \$1.03 per pound. Here again I would like to give you some further statistics from the same group.

MR. WINFREE: May I ask a question, Mr. Farrelly? Your statistics that you are giving now, is this a national figure or is this related to Louisiana alone?

MR. FARRELLY: This is the brown shrimp for Louisiana only.



MR. WINFREE: Good.

MR. FARRELLY: The figures last year showed that Louisiana again -- I believe this is the third consecutive year that Louisiana has led in poundage -- last year the landings in heads-off again were 58,630,000 pounds, to give us a dockside value of \$43,000,000.00, which average per pound is 73 cents per pound.

Texas, who was below us in poundage, was 54,372,000 pounds. Dockside value was \$51,700,000.00. They actually got about \$19,000,000.00 more with about 5,000,000 less pounds. Their shrimp averaged out \$1.14 a pound. If our shrimp had averaged out, say, what Texas shrimp averaged out, instead of \$43,000,000.00 we would have got \$68,000,000.00, which would have been \$25,000,000.00 increase in the economy of Louisiana.

THE CHAIRMAN: Jim, let me ask you something about that.

MR. FARRELLY: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Isn't our shrimping industry geared differently from the shrimping industry of Texas? In other words, we have a different type



of area that we fish in. Not different kind of people but --

MR. FARRELLY: It is geared differently because we don't have a count of shrimp. I think it is geared differently from my personal opinion because we are not properly managing our resource and this is why I am trying to point these figures out to you, that when somebody goes to the store and they buy groceries or they buy television or they pay their taxes, they don't pay their taxes with shrimp poundage. They pay their taxes with dollars, and the economy of this state is not based on poundage but it is based on dollars, and this is what we are trying to point out at this time.

THE CHAIRMAN: What I am saying is that we have a lot more inland fishing than the State of Texas does. Isn't that true?

MR. FARRELLY: Historically, our shrimp-ing has been geared that way. I am not going to argue. You do have more inland, but that doesn't mean that because you have more inland fishing that you are going to go out and slaughter the small shrimp. I mean, if the shrimp are going to



grow up in your inland waters, which Dr. St. Amant has his figures and shows that we get a better return by a later opening, and here again he brought out that if you open on the 8th or you open on the 15th or you open on the 22nd, you are going to get total maximum catch.

So does it make sense to open on the 8th or the 15th when you are going to get what he calls a marketable shrimp, which is 100 count heads-on shrimp, which is a very, very small shrimp. It has a limited market. He says on the 15th you will get, I think, 54 percent marketable. Then if you wait one week, you will get 75 percent marketable. You will still get as much, probably more shrimp, because the shrimp are going to grow. You will get more dollars.

To me it makes sense to the state, to the economy of the state, it makes sense to the fishermen and, here again, the Commission did a research to point out to you that the small fishermen, according to the information that I received, the small fishermen prefer the later opening. They got more dollars for their shrimp and they got





better pounds, they should get better poundage, and they probably didn't have to shrimp as hard.

Someone else pointed out the fact that if you open up on the 22nd, you have to close on the 15th of July. I don't think this was true last year. If I remember right, I think they extended the season another week or ten days. So here again, if you open up on the 22nd, you still can shrimp to the 22nd of July.

Someone else pointed out that they think that it damages the white shrimp crop. They think Dr. St. Amant's figures, and he has said this time and time again, this is not true. It does not affect your white shrimp crop. You caught as many white shrimp last year as you caught brown shrimp, but you got much more dollar value for your white shrimp because they were larger shrimp.

At this time I would just like to close with my thoughts that last year, and our Association feels, that last year we definitely did not properly manage our shrimping industry because we opened the season too early and the figures that I have given you I think will justify that we did.



not get the best economical return and that by opening on the 22nd of May, we will definitely get a much greater economic return for the shrimpers and everyone involved. Thank you.

MR. WINFREE: I would like to ask Mr. Farrelly --

THE CHAIRMAN: Let me clear up something and then you can ask him. Jim, I would like to thank you on behalf of the Commission for the excellent program that you put on at your recent convention. I thought it was very good.

MR. FARRELLY: Thank you.

MR. WINFREE: May I ask you a question, if it is not restricted information. Now you are president of the Louisiana Shrimp Association. Now may I ask this, and I am ignorant on this. What is the association?

MR. FARRELLY: It is made up primarily of shrimpers who have an investment primarily in their shrimp boat of, say, \$100,000.00 or better and it is made up also of dealers, people who buy the shrimp and process the shrimp.

MR. WINFREE: It is not restricted. It



is open to anyone who wishes to join in the shrimping business.

MR. FARRELLY: That's right. Anyone can join. We are not limited, in other words, like the canners. You have to be a canner to be a member of that association.

MR. WINFREE: Well, now, my next question is going to be this then. It is very obvious that lots of people in this audience are shrimpers. Now do they belong to your association?

MR. FARRELLY: Some of them do, some of them don't. They belong maybe to their own individual association which represents just their one area, like St. Bernard and Terrebonne. Our group represents -- we have people that cover the entire coast of the State of Louisiana.

MR. WINFREE: How many are in your association?

MR. FARRELLY: I wouldn't know the exact number. We have several thousand. We represent several thousand people. Our plant alone, the company that I have, we employ, I would say, anywhere from 200 to 300 people during the shrimping



season and we employ all year round around 150 to 200 people.

THE CHAIRMAN: Let me clarify something. I belong to the Louisiana Shrimp Association and I don't have a boat. I don't have one of those \$100,000.00 boats.

(Laughter)

MR. FARRELLY: I would like to point out again to your gentlemen that, here again, this is not a joking matter and I really am sincere when I say, and I think Dr. St. Amant's figures bring this out, that if we open up earlier than the 22nd of May, we are again mismanaging our shrimp resource and this is ridiculous. It just doesn't add up in my opinion. Thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anyone else that has not been heard? Yes, sir.

MR. YURI OTOMAR (Phonetic spelling): I am president of the American Shrimp Cannery Association and before I address you, I would like to correct what Jim Farrelly just said. The Cannery is not a closed organization. We do have associate memberships and anyone can join.



After studying the statistics that Dr. St. Amant presented to you today, last Friday at the Hilton Inn it was the consensus of the canners, the majority of the canners, that we recommend and support May 15 as the opening date. Thank you, sir.

MR. PHILLIP CANTRELLE: I represent the Lake Arthur Shrimpers Association. Well, I am one of the large shrimpers, large boat shrimpers, and I have a lot of money involved. I know everybody in here does it for a living. We are able to work year round. I know the small boats are only limited to about 60 days. But we also have to protect our shrimp, too, you know. In other words, by opening real early, I think that the small shrimp would not get a chance to get out and give the larger boats a chance. I think we can compromise and say May 15 would be an appropriate day for both the small shrimpers and the larger shrimpers. Thank you.

MR. WINFREE: May I ask a question?

MR. CANTRELLE: Yes, sir.

MR. WINFREE: Perhaps you do and perhaps you don't, but do you know what the relationship



is between the larger boats that operate offshore that cannot come in as it is against the smaller boats?

MR. CANTRELLE: No, sir. That would be hard to determine, but you see, that all goes back to the area. Now the area of Terrebonne Parish consists of more small shrimpers in ratio to the larger boats. Let's say from Delcambre or Vermilion Bay area to Cameron area. These boats are able to work the Gulf coast at this time of the year and are doing real good with white shrimp, 36-42 head on, to 56 or to the legal count. They are doing real good at this time of the year along the Gulf coast. These are medium size boats and larger boats that go out and work along the Gulf coast, where it is not the same in Terrebonne Parish. I don't know if there are any marketable shrimp along the Terrebonne Parish area. I wouldn't know about that.

MR. WINFREE: Further west, in other words.

MR. CANTRELLE: Right. Further west.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.



MR. THOMAS STEED: I am from Cameron, along with the Chairman. It has been consistently, through the years, that the shrimp show up in that area two weeks later than they do down here. Consequently, if the season is opened up too early, just about the time those boys over there, and I am speaking for the little boats -- Thibodeaux is not here so he can't speak for them, so I will speak for them -- they are just in the prime of their season and they are cut off if the season is opened too early.

I would also like to point out that all these words have been said about the small boats, and I don't say anything disrespectful, but I would like to say something for the large boats. They add an awful lot to the economy. You take right now I am in the process of having one built to the tune of \$150,000.00, and the Calcasieu Bank is the one that is putting up the money, but still we have to pay that off, pay the interest, and their production is much heavier. They spend an awful lot of money and each one of those boats that come into port, they are going to drop four



or five hundred dollars in the town, buying fuel, groceries and supplies, besides the employment they give these people, so let's don't count the big boats out altogether.

I wanted to point out about the season coming up later in Cameron.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Tom. Is there anyone else that desires to be heard that has not been heard?

MR. GEORGE SEVIN: I am a member of the Louisiana Coastal Parish Shrimp Association.

Mr. Jones, I would like to say a few words here today. They are bringing back how much shrimp they are going to have and all of that. If you all remember right, in 1968, when they opened May 15, they got quite a few people in New Orleans over here that had to throw some shrimp overboard. The reason, that the factories couldn't can them fast enough. I think they got no one in New Orleans that would want to correct me.

The later we go after the 15th, in other words, the more trouble we are going into. In other words, having a good bit of Brazilian. In





other words, in 1968, I know hundreds and hundreds of brown shrimp was thrown overboard by big boats. I don't want to criticize nobody. This is steel hulls that went fishing them shrimps out along the Gulf, and this happened last year in our backyard, right off Timbalier Island, just to catch a couple of barrels of 15-20, 10-15 headless, big white. Makes a \$14.00, \$15.00 drag and just flop them in the hold and that's them shrimp, 50-60 count heads on, that the factories could have used and they were throwing overboard.

So, in other words, you all bear this in mind and look at these facts and see what is going to happen, in other words, if we go on the 22nd of May. I am from Terrebonne and I am sure the fishermen from Terrebonne and Lafourche, like Dr. St. Amant said, in other words, we have at least 70 percent of the shrimp in these two parishes, and why should we wait when our shrimp would be good right now to harvest, but we are willing to compromise with them people and meet them halfway. The other people, they are not willing to compromise. It's all, in other words, only their



way and nothing else. So, I recommend May 8 over in Terrebonne Parish. Thank you.

MR. WINFREE: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes..

MR. WINFREE: Perhaps someone in the audience can answer it. I am not sure. Historically, it appears that the opening date of shrimp-  
ing has been on a Monday. Has it ever been opened during the week? Is there some particular reason for opening it on a Monday? I would like to know.

THE CHAIRMAN: Harry, can you answer that?

MR. WINFREE: Let's ask one of our staff members. Is it because they ice up the boats to go out and don't want --

MR. SCHAFER: I think it gives the shrimpers a full week when they first open. They can go for a whole week. It can be opened any day except Sunday.

MR. WINFREE: I see.

MR. A. J. BUCQUET: The gentleman just brought up a point a minute ago that we saw,



experienced, in the shrimping industry a few years ago, about dumping shrimp overboard. The shrimping industry as a whole has gone on record, asking the Commission at all times to set it on a Monday. In fact, years back you will see the legislative act that sets it the first, the second or the third Monday or whatever it was in August, because of the influx of production. That is your answer.

MR. WINFREE: I see.

MR. BUCQUET: If you have a volume of shrimp and the shrimp season opens Monday morning at daylight, the canneries are there to begin the processing. If the season is opened, let's say, on a Wednesday, where you have a volume of shrimp coming in Thursday, Friday. Sunday you can't get employees to operate a cannery. You are in trouble. That is the answer.

THE CHAIRMAN: Good. Thank you. Is there anyone that has not been heard yet?

FROM THE FLOOR: To come back to where it is opened on a Monday, the date it opened on the 25th, that season was opened on a Sunday and the fishermen didn't like it. I think that is



largely the reason why it is opened on Monday.

THE CHAIRMAN: O.K. Fine. We all agree, in other words, you want it on a Monday.

MR. WINFREE: I just wanted to know for my own information.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anyone who wishes to be heard that has not been heard?

MR. CANTRELLE: I would like to answer Mr. Winfree. Also on a Monday it gives a chance for the commercial fishermen to get in before these outboards --

THE CHAIRMAN: You are talking yourself out of Monday. You ought to leave that as it is. I didn't hear what you said.

MR. ANDREW MARTIN: Mr. Chairman, I am an individual representing quite a few big, large owners of boats, and I know it for a fact that everybody has to make a living. The small fisherman has to make a living and the large fisherman has to make a living. I, as a representative of 30 large fishermen, would like to compromise with the small fishermen and recommend that we open up on May 15. Thank you.



THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anyone else who wishes to be heard?

(No response)

We will be in recess for seven minutes.

(A short recess was

here taken.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we have heard the recommendations from our staff and we have heard the comments from the interested shrimp people. What is your pleasure?

MR. AUTIN: I move that we open the season May 15.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Autin that we open the season on May 15. Is there a second?

MR. BERRY: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Berry. Is there any discussion? All those in favor of the motion, raise your hands.

(Show of hands)

It is unanimous, so we will commence the season on May 15.

Before we move on to another subject, let



me just ask a favor of you. Mike Hogan is the chief of the enforcement division and he has a tough job. His job is to go out and protect your industry for you, and that is to protect the shrimp. Mike Hogan and his people can't do the job unless you help them. If you are on the other side of the fence, fighting them -- and I don't accuse any of you of doing it -- but if you are on his side of the fence, remember he is protecting your dollars and every time you can give him help and try to explain to people that he is doing the right thing to enforce the shrimp laws for your own industry and for your own protection, then it makes his job a lot easier.

The Commission wants to do what we can for you but we need your help in the enforcement of the laws. Those laws are there for your protection of your dollars and we would sure appreciate your help in the enforcement of the shrimp laws. Thank you.

Mr. Yancey, Item No. 5.

If there any of you who care to leave, we are going to proceed down the agenda, you may do



so now and we will wait.

MR. YANCEY: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission, we want to recommend that you approve the purchase of approximately 300 acres of land in Bossier Parish. That is encompassed in two blocks, which would be added to this game management area that we are in the process of creating in Bossier Parish. As you know, this year the legislature appropriated \$510,000.00 for the purchase of bottom land, hardwoods, in Bossier Parish and the establishment of a game management area.

So far arrangements have been made to acquire 3,200 acres of land in Bossier. Arrangements have been made for the acquisition of this additional 256-acre tract and one 40-acre tract, which would bring this up to a total of 3,537 acres. Now these two tracts are offered to the Commission at \$90.00 per acre, which is the amount they are appraised for.

If we proceed to purchase these two tracts, then we will have only about \$409 left over in the amount that was appropriated to the



Commission for the acquisition of these lands in Bossier Parish.

MR. THOMPSON: I so move.

MR. WRIGHT: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Wright. Is there any discussion, any objection?

(No response)

Hearing none, so ordered.

(Text of the resolutions  
is here made a part of  
the record.)

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Wild  
Life and Fisheries Commission is  
greatly interested in establishing  
additional wildlife management areas  
in Louisiana, and

WHEREAS, the Commission  
initiated a program of land purchase  
in 1961 to accomplish this purpose  
and to preserve at least a portion  
of the State's largely disappearing  
game ranges in various regions of





Louisiana, and

WHEREAS, a certain tract of land hereinafter particularly described, consisting of a total of 160 acres, located in Bossier Parish, Louisiana, has been offered for sale to the Commission for the full and true sum of \$90.00 per acre, and

WHEREAS, this tract, if acquired, will make an excellent wildlife management area for waterfowl, furbearing animals, deer, alligators, rabbits and other forms of marsh life; and also will provide additional public hunting and fishing opportunities for sportsmen throughout the State of Louisiana, and

Whereas, the acquisition of this property has been carefully considered by the Chairman, the Director, and all members of this Commission; after which consideration, it is the conclusion of all members and the



Director that the acquisition thereof will be most favorable and advantageous to the future welfare of the fish and wildlife as a wildlife management area and that the acquisition thereof would also be mutually beneficial to the State of Louisiana, this Commission, and the citizens and residents of the State, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission purchase from Bryan Ardis Frame and George H. Mills the following immovable property located and situated in Bossier, Louisiana, totaling 160 acres and described as follows, to-wit:

BOSSIER PARISH:

ARDIS & COMPANY lands in Bossier Parish, Louisiana described as follows:

Northeast Quarter (NE 1/4) and  
South 100 acres of Northwest  
Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section 6,  
Township 15 North, Range 10  
West, containing, in all, 160 acres.



The said sale is to be subject to the following conditions and stipulations:

1. The purchase price of the sale by Seller to Buyer, its successors and assigns, for the hereinabove described property shall be the sum of Twenty-Three Thousand Ninety and 40/100 (\$23,090.40) Dollars, payable in cash at the time the Act of Sale is passed. The consideration is based upon the agreement that the subject property comprises 160 acres. The said consideration being determined at the rate of \$90.00 per acre.
2. Real estate taxes for the year 1972 will be prorated to the date of the Act of Sale. All proper and necessary mortgage and other certificates and tax researches are to be paid by Seller.
3. Seller shall deliver to Buyer good



and merchantable title to the property. However, if Seller is unable to deliver a good and merchantable title, this agreement shall be considered null and void and Buyer shall not be entitled to demand from Seller any damages by virtue of Seller's inability to deliver good and merchantable title. The decision as to whether Seller's title to the property is good and merchantable shall rest solely with Buyer based upon title opinions rendered to Buyer by attorneys of its selection. Sellers agree to assist Buyer and his attorneys in securing any curative matter which Seller may be able to obtain in order to satisfy any requirements of any title opinion rendered to Buyer; however, Seller shall not be obligated to expend any monies in connection with the



satisfaction of such requirements. All curative matter thus obtained shall be the property of Buyer who is hereby authorized after passage of the Act of Sale to file same for record. Final approval of title shall be at the sole discretion of Buyer and its attorneys and Buyer shall have the right to waive and forego satisfaction of any requirements of any title opinion rendered by its attorneys hereunder. In the event of partial failure of title, Buyer may, at its option, elect to purchase that portion of subject property as to which title has been approved or waived, in which event the purchase price shall be reduced at the rate of \$90.00 per acre for each acre to which title has failed; provided, that should such partial failure of title



affect 10 percent or more of the subject property, Seller may, at their option, refuse to make such partial sale.

4. The Act of Sale is to be passed before Buyer's Notary at the State Capitol, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on or before June 30, 1972. Notice of the desired time of passing of the Act of Sale shall be given to Seller by Buyer at least thirty (30) days prior thereto so that a mutually satisfactory closing date may be agreed upon. The sale shall be with full warranty in a form acceptable to Seller and Buyer. The property shall be delivered free and clear of all liens, encumbrances, taxes (except taxes for the year in which the Act of Sale is passed).
5. Seller shall reserve unto themselves,



NO HIATUS HERE.

INADVERTENTLY OMITTED  
IN NUMBERING.



HELEN R. DIETRICH, INC., the complete convention service in new orleans

their successors and assigns in perpetuity an imprescriptible mineral servitude covering and affecting all the minerals in, on or under the above described property of every nature whatsoever, except sand and gravel, including, but not limited to, oil, gas, sulphur, salt (including salt brine) and all other minerals whether similar or dissimilar.

It is understood that all mineral operations on the above described property shall be subject to reasonable regulations by Buyer for the use of the surface. It is understood that the imprescriptible mineral servitude to be reserved by Seller is an essential part of the consideration to flow to Seller, without which the said Act would not be executed.

Should Buyer decide to sell all or





any part of the property subject to this agreement at any time or times within a period of fifty (50) years from the date hereof, it shall give Seller written notice thereof, and Seller shall then have an optional prior right for a period of ninety (90) days after receipt of the notice to purchase same for the price paid to Seller by the Buyer (\$90.00 per acre), subject to an adjustment upward or downward with the Wholesale Commodity Index for all commodities published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the period from the date hereof to the date on which the repurchase may be made. If this particular index is not being published at that time, the parties hereto agree to base



the computation upon a similar or substitute index which may then be in use. Both Seller and Buyer acknowledge that the provisions of LSA-R.S. 9:8006 are applicable to the mineral exception and reservation above set forth.

6. In the event that Buyer fails to comply with this agreement within the time specified, Sellers, without formality beyond tender of title to Buyer, may declare this agreement null and void, or Sellers may, at their option, demand specific performance.
7. In the event that Seller fails to comply with this agreement within the time specified, Buyer may, at its option, either declare this agreement null and void or demand specific performance.
8. Occupancy shall be available to Buyer at the time of the Act of Sale.



9. This agreement and the sale contemplated hereby is subject to and conditioned upon the approval of the Governor of the State of Louisiana and/or Division of Administration.
10. Seller certifies that the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policy Act of 1970 has no application because no persons will be displaced when title is transferred to Buyer.
11. The parties hereto acknowledge that this agreement to purchase and sell and the Act of Sale contemplated hereby is based upon an appraisal prepared by acceptable standards outlined by the Uniform Real Property Acquisition Policy set forth in Section 111 of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policy Act of 1970, P.L. 19-646.



12. The notices, payments and other matters required hereunto shall be delivered or addressed to Seller, Bryan Ardis Frame and George H. Mills, c/o Joseph N. Marcal, III, Attorney at Law, 518 South Rampart Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, and to Buyer, Attention: Clark M. Hoffpauer, Director, Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission, Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Building, 400 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130, or at such other address or addresses as Seller and Buyer may designate by written notice. This agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective heirs, successors, executors, administrators, and assigns. Where the terms "Seller" and "Buyer" are used herein, they



shall be deemed to include the  
respective heirs, successors,  
executors, administrators and  
assigns of such parties.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that  
Messrs. Jerry G. Jones, Chairman; H.  
Clay Wright, Vice-Chairman; and Clark  
M. Hoffpauer, Commission Director, be,  
and they are hereby appointed, authorized,  
and empowered to act for and on behalf and  
in the name of this Commission to purchase  
the aforementioned lands, buildings and  
improvements and appurtenances thereon,  
to sign any and all necessary deeds and  
documents in connection therewith, to  
pay the purchase price thereof and all  
pertinent and necessary and usual expenses  
to purchaser which said deeds and docu-  
ments may contain, and to incorporate  
and include in the said documents and  
add all additional stipulations, con-  
ditions and provisions as they, in their  
sole discretion, deem to be to the best



interest of the Commission.

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission is greatly interested in establishing additional wildlife management areas in Louisiana, and

WHEREAS, the Commission initiated a program of land purchase in 1961 to accomplish this purpose and to preserve at least a portion of the State's largely disappearing game ranges in various regions of Louisiana, and

WHEREAS, a certain tract of land hereinafter particularly described, consisting of a total of 40 acres, located in Bossier Parish, Louisiana, has been offered for sale to the Commission for the full and true sum of \$90.00 per acre, and

WHEREAS, this tract, if acquired, will make an excellent wildlife



management area for waterfowl, fur-bearing animals, deer, alligators, rabbits and other forms of marsh life; and also will provide additional public hunting and fishing opportunities for sportsmen throughout the State of Louisiana, and

WHEREAS, the acquisition of this property has been carefully considered by the Chairman, the Director and all members of this Commission; after which consideration, it is the conclusion of all members and the Director that the acquisition thereof will be most favorable and advantageous to the future welfare of the fish and wildlife as a wildlife management area and that the acquisition thereof would also be mutually beneficial to the State of Louisiana, this Commission, and the citizens and residents of the State, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that



the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission purchase from Rev. Carl B. Tocke the following immovable property located and situated in Bossier, Louisiana, totaling 40 acres and described as follows, to-wit:

BOSSIER PARISH:

The following property situated in the Parish of Bossier, S/2 of N/2 of NE/4 Section 18, T 15 N, R 10 W; Containing in all Forty (40) acres. The said sale is to be subject to the following conditions and stipulations:

1. The purchase price of the sale by Seller to Buyer, its successors and assigns, for the hereinabove described property shall be the sum of THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND NO/100 (\$3,600.00) DOLLARS, payable in cash at the time the Act of Sale is passed. The consideration is based upon the agreement that the subject property





comprises 40 acres. The said consideration being determined at the rate of \$90.00 per acre.

2. Real estate taxes for the year 1972 will be prorated to the date of the Act of Sale. All proper and necessary mortgage and other certificates and tax researches are to be paid by Seller.
3. Seller shall deliver to Buyer good and merchantable title to the property. However, if Seller is unable to deliver a good and merchantable title, this agreement shall be considered null and void and Buyer shall not be entitled to demand from Seller any damages by virtue of Seller's inability to deliver good and merchantable title. The decision as to whether Seller's title to the property is good and merchantable shall rest solely with Buyer based upon title opinions



rendered to Buyer by attorneys of its selection. Sellers agree to assist Buyer and his attorneys in securing any curative matter which Seller may be able to obtain in order to satisfy any requirements of any title opinion rendered to Buyer; however, Seller shall not be obligated to expend any monies in connection with the satisfaction of such requirements. All curative matter thus obtained shall be the property of Buyer who is hereby authorized after passage of the Act of Sale to file same for record. Final approval of title shall be at the sole discretion of Buyer and its attorneys and Buyer shall have the right to waive and forego satisfaction of any requirements of any title opinion rendered by its attorneys



hereunder. In the event of partial failure of title, Buyer may, at its option, elect to purchase that portion of subject property as to which title has been approved or waived, in which event the purchase price shall be reduced at the rate of \$90.00 per acre to which title has failed; provided, that should such partial failure of title affect 10 percent or more of the subject property, Seller may, at his option, refuse to make such partial sale.

4. The Act of Sale is to be passed before Buyer's Notary at the State Capitol, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on or before June 30, 1972. Notice of the desired time of passing of the Act of Sale shall be given to Seller by Buyer at least thirty (30) days prior thereto so that a mutually satisfactory closing date



may be agreed upon. The sale shall be with full warranty in a form acceptable to Seller and Buyer. The property shall be delivered free and clear of all liens, encumbrances, taxes (except taxes for the year in which the Act of Sale is passed).

5. Seller shall reserve unto themselves, their successors and assigns in perpetuity an imprescriptible mineral servitude covering and affecting all the minerals in, on or under the above described property of every nature whatsoever, including, but not limited to, oil, gas, sulphur, salt (including salt brine) and all other minerals whether similar or dissimilar. It is understood that all mineral operations on the above described property shall be subject to reasonable regulations by Buyer for



the use of the surface. It is understood that the imprescriptible mineral servitude to be reserved by Seller is an essential part of the consideration to flow to Seller, without which the said Act of Sale would not be executed.

Should Buyer decide to sell all or any part of the property subject to this agreement, at any time or times within a period of fifty (50) years from the date hereof, it shall give Seller written notice thereof, and Seller shall then have an optional prior right for a period of ninety (90) days after receipt of the notice to purchase same for the price paid to Seller by the Buyer (\$90.00 per acre), subject to an adjustment upward or downward with the Wholesale Commodity Index for all commodities published by the United States Department of



Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the period from the date hereof to the date on which the repurchase may be made. If this particular index is not being published at that time, the parties hereto agree to base the computation upon a similar or substitute index which may then be in use. Both Seller and Buyer acknowledge that the provisions of LSA-R.S. 9:8006 are applicable to the mineral exception and reservation above set forth;

6. In the event Buyer fails to comply with this agreement within the time specified, Sellers, without formality beyond tender of title to Buyer, may declare this agreement null and void, or Sellers may, at their option, demand specific performance.
7. In the event that Seller fails to comply with this agreement within



the time specified, Buyer may, at its option, either declare this agreement null and void or demand specific performance.

8. Occupancy shall be available to Buyer at the time of the Act of Sale.
9. This agreement and the sale contemplated hereby is subject to and conditioned upon the approval of the Governor of the State of Louisiana and/or Division of Administration.
10. Seller certifies that the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policy Act of 1970 has no application because no persons will be displaced when title is transferred to Buyer.
11. The parties hereto acknowledge that this agreement to purchase and sell and the Act of Sale contemplated hereby is based upon an appraisal prepared by acceptable standards.



outlined by the Uniform Real Property Acquisition Policy set forth in Section 111 of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policy Act of 1970, P.L. 91-646.

12. The notices, payments and other matters required hereunto shall be delivered or addressed to Seller, Rev. Carl B. Tooke, 748 Bayou Shore Drive, Monroe, Louisiana 71201 and to Buyer, Attention: Clark M. Hoffpauer, Director, Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission, Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Building, 400 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, 70130, or at such other address or addresses as Seller and Buyer may designate by written notice. This agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the parties





hereto and their respective heirs, successors, executors, administrators and assigns. Where the terms "Seller" and "Buyer" are used herein, they shall be deemed to include the respective heirs, successors, executors, administrators and assigns of such parties.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Messrs. Jerry G. Jones, Chairman; H. Clay Wright, Vice-Chairman, and Clark M. Hoffpauer, Commission Director, be, and they are hereby appointed, authorized and empowered to act for and on behalf and in the name of this Commission to purchase the aforementioned lands, buildings and improvements and appurtenances thereon, to sign any and all necessary deeds and documents in connection therewith, to pay the purchase price thereof and all pertinent and necessary and usual expenses to purchase which said deeds and documents may contain, and to incorporate and include



in the said documents and add all additional stipulations, conditions and provisions as they, in their sole discretion, deem to be to the best interest of the Commission.

MR. YANCEY: I might also add that Dewey Wells has done the leg work on this project up there in Bossier Parish and has done an excellent job, and Peter Duffy, of course, is handling the legal work for us and has done a superb job in working out all the legal details of this particular acquisition, but this will finalize this project.

Yesterday the Governor's Commission on the Atchafalaya Basin had its final meeting in Baton Rouge and a resolution was adopted there, asking that the Commission investigate the possibility of leasing privately owned lands in the Basin for purposes of establishing some major wildlife management areas. Now some twelve major landowners in the Basin have indicated that they would be willing to incorporate their lands in such a game management area project. We would like



to recommend that you authorize the Director and staff to send out a letter to some of these major landowners in the Atchafalaya Basin, asking if they would in fact be willing to lease their privately owned lands to the Commission on the same basis that the Commission has leased other lands around the State of Louisiana for the past 23 years.

These leases, of course, would give the Commission the authority to manage fishing and hunting and fish and wildlife resources on these lands while at the same time not interfering with the landowner's use of the land for timber or mineral production or any other activity of that sort.

Now, in the event we do get some affirmative replies, this would mean that we are going to have to carry this on to the legislature and ask for the necessary funds to properly staff these game management areas, mark the boundaries and create access routes into these lands and so forth, but at this point we feel that it would be in order if the Commission would, before we move,



authorize us to send these letters out to these landowners.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the recommendation.

MR. WINFREE: I would so move, Mr. Chairman, with one proviso, and that is that this is a directive to the Director that he send a letter to Cotton Fairchild, John Barton and John Keene.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the recommendation. It has been moved by Mr. Winfree with a proviso. Is there a second?

MR. WRIGHT: I second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Wright. Is there any further discussion?

MR. WINFREE: And I would like to see the answer to that letter.

MR. HOFFPAUER: I will have a return receipt requested.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any objection?

(No response)

Hearing none, so ordered.

(Text of the resolution



is here made a part  
of the record.)

WHEREAS, the Governor's  
Commission on the Atchafalaya Basin  
has recommended in its final report  
that a major wildlife management area  
be established inside the Basin, and

WHEREAS, this will involve  
the leasing of privately owned lands  
under the same terms and conditions  
that the Louisiana Wild Life and  
Fisheries Commission has been leasing  
such lands in the past for purposes  
of establishing wildlife management  
areas in other regions of Louisiana, and

WHEREAS, several major land-  
owners in the Basin have indicated a  
willingness to lease their lands for  
such purposes to the Louisiana Wild  
Life and Fisheries Commission,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED  
that the Director and his staff are  
authorized to negotiate with private



landowners in the Basin to determine if such lands are, in fact, available for use as wildlife management area, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that these negotiations will be undertaken within the limitations used in the past; involving no monetary remuneration; tracts of land less than 10,000 acres in size in a reasonably contiguous block; or for a lease term of less than ten years.

THE CHAIRMAN: No. 7.

MR. YANCEY: This year the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is interested in making certain decisions as to the waterfowl hunting regulations for the '72-'73 season at an early date. Normally these decisions are made on up in July but they have certain types of regulations that they want to go ahead and firm up now. We have received a 15-page letter from them. They are asking for a response from us by May 1, so we feel some Commission action would be desirable at this time.



Now the first of these has to do with the establishment of the September teal season. The letter indicates that we are going to be offered the nine-day September teal season again this year. They are proposing a bag limit of four daily and eight in possession, with the same framework we had last year. We would recommend that we go ahead and incorporate in our letter of response that we certainly want the teal season. However, we would like to have a daily bag limit of six, of which one could be a duck other than a teal, perhaps a pintail or a widgeon or a shoveler, since these birds also move through Louisiana in September. We would not intend to incorporate in this letter that we ask for a wood duck or a mottle duck.

We would also suggest that we ask for the framework to be September 1 through October 1. It is customarily the last day of September but we need to go to October 1, since that would be the second Sunday of the season.

Secondly, they want to have our views about the bonus scaup again this year, and certainly



we feel that we should recommend that the duck hunters in Louisiana be allowed the bonus scaup on the same basis that they have for the past several years, in the same area of south Louisiana, a bonus scaup of two per day and four in possession.

They also are talking in terms of another 70-day goose season with a bag limit on blues and snows of five and on white-fronted geese two, with the bag limits on Canada geese to be determined later on this summer. We also feel we should again recommend a February 15 framework on geese as we have had for this past year. This is not clearly stated in their letter, but they do indicate that a later framework is going to be allowed again, and we would like to put in our letter that we go until February 15 and also that we ask for authorization to split the goose season three ways without penalty. By so doing, in the event that we have a split duck season, then we could run the goose season concurrent with both splits of the duck season, followed up by a late goose season in early February. This would solve many enforcement problems.





We would also ask that the coot season run concurrent with the duck season, with a bag limit of 15 daily and 30 in possession. Rails and gallinules would be handled as they have been for the past two or three years. They are talking in terms of a 65-day snipe season and our biologists feel this should be extended to 70 days. There is certainly no evidence to indicate that these lengthy snipe seasons are in any way adversely affecting the snipe population.

Lastly, they are indicating in their letter that they are having some problems with the point system and they have no intention of expanding the point system to new states this year. Now last year there were three states in the Mississippi Flyway that were offered the point system, and I believe all states in the Central Flyway were offered the point system, but they have no plans for expanding the point system to other states this year.

We would like to have a resolution from the Commission, authorizing us to respond to this letter along the lines that I have described here.



MR. WINFREE: Mr. Yancey, last year on the teal season, didn't they sneak in something on it that we had a little trouble getting out of there. What was that?

MR. YANCEY: Well, there was an attempt made to shorten the framework, which would have actually moved our teal season up in advance of the incoming flights, the major incoming flights of teal. In other words, we would have had our season before the teal arrived in good numbers, so that was a problem. However, that was satisfactorily resolved. If you will recall, we went to Washington and talked this over with the people and they did give us the entire month of September.

Incidentally, in spite of that high water condition we had over in Cameron Parish last fall as a result of Hurricane Esther, I believe it was, the duck hunters still bagged about 185,000 teal in Louisiana.

MR. WINFREE: What I was having more specific reference to, wasn't it something about the 30 minutes before sunrise or 30 minutes before sunset. That's what it was.



MR. YANCEY: That's right.

MR. WINFREE: Don't let them sneak that back in. Let's make it sunset.

MR. YANCEY: All right. The shooting hours they propose in their letter are the same as we had last year. This is from sunrise to sunset. This is not 30 minutes before sunrise. Of course, this is really needed by the duck hunters.

MR. WINFREE: Well, it was 30 minutes before sunset and we got that changed.

MR. YANCEY: That's right. That's right. They did change that.

MR. THOMPSON: Don't we need 30 minutes before sunrise?

MR. YANCEY: Well, their argument against this, of course, is that ducks other than teal would be shot in larger numbers, wood ducks particularly. We can ask for 30 minutes before sunrise, if you so desire, but I think until we build a little more stability in this season, I don't think we should go for anything more than a request that they raise the bag limit from four to



six.

MR. THOMPSON: Just try to keep that season as late as possible. You know, one week on the teal season means everything in the world.

MR. YANCEY: Absolutely.

MR. THOMPSON: You can have hundreds of thousands of teal in just a matter of a couple of days.

MR. YANCEY: That's right. Absolutely. We really need to go to October 1 for this framework, if we can get them to agree to that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any further discussion?

MR. WINFREE: I'll offer the resolution.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Winfree. Is there a second?

MR. BERRY: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any further discussion? Any objection?

(No response)

Hearing none, so ordered.

Richard, are you going to send our Congressional delegation a copy of your response



to that letter?

MR. YANCEY: If you so desire, we can. I don't know that it's really necessary at this point.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, aren't they advancing? In other words, we won't really have our normal meeting in Washington with them because --

MR. YANCEY: Well, no. The big hassle, you know, always comes with the number of days of duck hunting and the bag limits for the regular duck season, and the action you are taking here today in no way has any influence on that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

(Text of the resolution  
is here made a part of  
the record.)

WHEREAS, the United States  
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife  
has made plans to formulate certain  
waterfowl hunting regulations within  
the next 60 days, and

WHEREAS, these regulations  
involve the establishment of a number



of days of hunting, bag limits and frameworks on geese, teal, scaup, coots, rails, gallinules and snipe,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Director and his staff are authorized to respond to the Bureau's request for Louisiana's recommendations by letter, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that

1. Hunting regulations, except time of year, be the same as for the 1971-72 season on blue, snow and white-fronted geese, with a February 15 closing framework date and a three-way split season being allowed without penalty.
2. The teal season framework extend from September 1 through October 1, with a daily bag limit of 6 and a possession limit of 12,



with one other duck being allowed other than a teal in the bag; except that this will not apply to wood ducks, mottle ducks, or fulvous tree ducks.

3. That a bonus of two scaup daily and four in possession be allowed during the regular duck season in the same region of Louisiana as last year.
4. The regulations on coots, rails, gallinules and snipe be the same as last year, except that the snipe season be extended from 65 to 70 days.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next item, George Stringer. George.

MR. GEORGE STRINGER: Gentlemen, we filed suit against Donald Winters, a former deputy in Jefferson Parish, some years ago to collect funds that had been misappropriated from the Wild



Life and Fisheries. The Board authorized me to attempt to negotiate a settlement. There is a bond for Mr. Winters as a former deputy. It pays up to \$5,000.00. This would be the maximum liability of the bonding company. We have settled with the bonding company for the \$5,000.00 and reserve the right to proceed against Mr. Winters for the balance of the money.

I will say this. I have been attempting to negotiate a settlement with him through his attorney and have been unsuccessful so far. It just appears he doesn't have the money to pay. We do have a trial date, though, for the remaining portion of the case as against Mr. Winters.

I am asking for authorization to settle. We have a check here made out to Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries in the amount of \$5,000.00 and we have a dismissal of the suit and a release only insofar as the Firemen's Fund Insurance Companies would be concerned, and this would still keep Mr. Winters in the case.

MR. BERRY: Mr. Stringer, how much money is involved in this case?





MR. STRINGER: There is a total amount involved of \$15,000.00.

MR. BERRY: How did he come about getting off with this money?

MR. STRINGER: This dates back a number of years, actually between the period 1961 to 1965. These were funds that were being collected by the sheriff's office for hunting and fishing licenses.

MR. WINFREE: Let me ask you this, Mr. Stringer. Do you have any action against the sheriff's office proper rather than just the deputy?

MR. STRINGER: No, the bonding company represents the sheriff and the deputy.

MR. WINFREE: You mean just to the tune of \$5,000.00 for Jefferson Parish?

MR. STRINGER: \$5,000.00, yes. This would be the maximum liability.

THE CHAIRMAN: As I understand, George, what you propose to the Commission is that we settle our claim against the bonding company for the \$5,000.00. Our suit is presently pending against the individual who took the money for the remainder. Whether we are able to collect the



judgment is a matter to be seen.

MR. STRINGER: We have a trial date fixed in January as against Mr. Winters, so we would proceed.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you foresee any liability as against the sheriff?

MR. STRINGER: No, we have checked into that. The sheriff himself?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. Is there any legal liability of his office, the sheriff's office, to reimburse us for the entire amount, or is our only case against the deputy?

MR. STRINGER: The case would be against the deputy. This is what we determined.

MR. BERRY: Where is Donald Winters now?

MR. STRINGER: He is still in Jefferson Parish.

MR. WINFREE: Well, now, is this criminal action?

MR. STRINGER: No. This is a civil action we have pending.

MR. HOEFPAUER: Did they take any criminal action?



MR. STRINGER: They did have criminal action pending in Jefferson Parish, but I don't know the status of it. I can check that out.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you determine it for us and write us a letter and give us that, tell us what has happened.

MR. STRINGER: Yes. We have been handling merely the civil action on behalf of the Commission, to recover these funds.

MR. BERRY: Mr. Chairman, I make a motion we accept the \$5,000.00 from the bonding company.

THE CHAIRMAN: O.K. Is there a second to that motion?

MR. WINFREE: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Winfree. Is there any further discussion? Any objection?

(No response)

Hearing none, so ordered. You will write us a letter and give us the status of the criminal prosecution.

MR. STRINGER: Yes, I will, Mr. Jones. I have the check and the resolutions for the staff. We can have those signed, at least the check and



the release.

THE CHAIRMAN: O.K. Mr. Ensminger.

MR. ALLAN ENSMINGER: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission, we have received a request from Mobil Oil Corporation to extend some reflection lines in connection with a geophysical operation that they plan to conduct on a lease that they have on our Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge. This involves three tracts of land that they have recently purchased from the State Mineral Board for drilling and exploration and production.

These leases that Mobil has are in the center of the Refuge. They are surrounded on most sides by other acreage under lease to other mineral operators. Mobil has received written permission from all of these other people to extend their geophysical over onto their property, and they would like a letter of no objection from the Commission to extend the reflector cables onto unleased acreage on the Refuge.

We have reviewed this thing and I think that this would be in line and would like to request that Mobil be given this permission to do



and the letter would be forwarded to the State Mineral Board for their concurrence in this matter also.

MR. BERRY: I so move.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Berry. Is there a second?

MR. WRIGHT: I'll second it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Wright. Is there any discussion? Any objection?

(No response)

Hearing none, so ordered.

(Text of the resolution is here made a part of the record.)

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission has received a request for permission to extend their geophysical operation outside of their leased acreage on Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge, and

WHEREAS, this work has been reviewed and found to be needed in order to give a complete geophysical



picture, and

WHEREAS, Mobil Oil Company has secured permission from adjoining lease holders,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission does hereby grant permission to Mobil Oil Company to conduct geophysical lines adjacent to their lease outside of leases held by their company, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Director is hereby authorized to sign any documents in conjunction with this permission.

THE CHAIRMAN: We last year created a Pollution Committee, consisting of members of the Commission. That Committee has expired now. Twelve months has elapsed, and I would like to appoint Mr. Berry as the Chairman of the new Pollution Committee, to serve with Mr. Autin and myself.

We normally have a Deer Committee which meets with people throughout the state in formulating



the deer season, and we are going to enlarge that and call it a Forest Wildlife Committee. It will consist of Mr. Wright as the Chairman and, since that committee has under its jurisdiction turkeys and bear, we are going to put on there the authority on turkey-hunting in Louisiana, Jimmy Thompson, and myself.

MR. WINFREE: Mr. Chairman, let it be known that I wasn't fired from the Deer Committee; I resigned.

(Laughter)

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any other business to come before the Commission?

MR. WINFREE: I move we adjourn.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved we adjourn. Thank you.

. . . Thereupon, at 12:00  
o'clock noon, the meeting  
was adjourned. . . .

